THE NEW CARDINALS.

Why McCloskey, Manning and Ledechowsky Were Elevated.

Will the Imprisoned Archbishop Be Able to Wear His Berretta?

FISHER AND HENRY VIII.

Ledechowsky and Bis-

"The Pope May Send the Hat, but He Will Not Pind a Head to Put It On."

HIS HOLINESS AND THE HERALD.

He Sends a Special Copy of His Allocution to Our Correspondent and Marvels at American Enterprise.

The "Voce Della Verita" on the American Cardinal.

Is Archbishop Bayley to Get a Red Hat?

SIGNIFICANT HINTS FROM ROME.

The Official Announcement to Cardinal McCloskey.

Rome, March 15, 1875.

The preconization of the six new cardinals which took place at the consistory held at the Vatican this morning is an important event in the history of the life of Pope Pius IX. Not because there is anything strange in a Pope selecting prominent ecclesiastics on whom to confer the highest dignity of the Church, but by reason of the men selected for the honor. Of the six new cardinals four are foreigners; one an American, who is the first cardinal ever created across the Atlantic; the second an Englishman who renounced Protestantism many years ago and who bas in the last decade done more for the spreading of Catholicism in Great Britain than was done in the five decades before his advent; the thi rd a German bishop, who is now in prison, suffering the penalties threatened by the Prussian ecclesiastical laws. These are the three interesting cases of the recent election, and the last case is considered in Rome to be the most remarkable on account of the circumstances connected with 1t. That Archbishop Ledochowsky knew of the bonor done him before the official publication today is a fact in which the Vatican rejoices. Over s week ago the Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen received in his prison, in a secret manner, the afficial notification of his election to the dignity of cardinal though it is not known in what way the berretta, or cap, which is sent in place of the cardinal's hat-ine latter being sent only to cardinals of princely blood-is to be forwarded to him in his prison at Ostrowa.

This is, I believe, the third case in the history of has been made cardinal. A noteworthy case was that of John Fisher, who, in 1545, was imprisoned in the Tower of London by Henry Vill. Pope Paul III, created him cardinal, whereat Henry VIII was exceedingly enraged, swore that it was a great insult to him, and said, "The Pope may send the hat, but he will not find a head to put it on." And poor John Fisher was decapttated. Then there was another case in the first decade of the eighteenth century. De formon was sent to China and there came into condict with the Portuguese Catholics on account of his desire to remove some observances which he considered paganistic. At the instance of the Portuguese the Emperor cast him into prison at Macao. While undergoing this indignity he was created cardinal by the then reigning Pope, but lived only a short time after the honor had been conferred upon him. The creation of Archbishop Legochowsky as cardinal is the third case, and we trust may end in a manner not so tragic as the first or so sorrowini as the last, The life of this distinguished Prussian prelate is already well known to you. The Foce delta Verita of yesterday asks what, ironically, if Bismarck will imitate Henry Vill.? Or at any rate If he can prevent the berretta from reaching its destination? The precontization of Archbishop Legochowski will undoubtedly be considered by Prince Bismarck as the greatest insult yet offered him from the Vatican, for in this act Pope Pins IX. seals as it were every declaration he has yet made to the German bishops against the assumptions of the Prussian State.

signity of cardinal may be considered as crowning the many recent triumphs the Catholic Church has celebrated in England. The advent of Dr. Manning in the Catholic Church of England marks the commencement of an epoch in the history of Catholicism in England. The bigletto was handed to the Archoishop this morning at the English College. The ceremony was very simple. As soon as the preconization of the cardinals had been declared by the Pope in the constatory a noble guard was despatched to him, as to the two others in Rome, with the official potification of his elevation to the Sacred College. A number of prominent ecclesiastics of Home were invited to the English Conege in the following words:- "The pleasure of your company is requested at the English College, March 15, at eleven A. M., to assist at the delivery of the bigletto to His Grace the Archbishop of Westmin-

The elevation of Archoishop Manning to the

ARCHBIEROP M'CLOSKEY. The elevation of Arcubishop McCloskey to the dignity of cardinal is the first instance of such an honor naving been conterred upon an American. "And," said a distinguished Monsignor, a member of the Pope's household, to me, "Perhaps it will not be the last; perhaps you may soon have to record a second American cardinal." This will doubtless be Archbishop Bayley, of Bai-

timore, whose services to the cause of the Cathoric Church in America are deeply appreciated in the Vatican. It will certainly be greatiful for the irrends of Archbishop Hughes to know that the friends of Archbishop Hughes to know that the Pope had intended, had that prelate lived longer, to have conferred the like dignity upon I mink I am certain in saying that this time the name of the Archbishop of Baltimore was taken seriously into consideration, and though his name is not among those reserved in Letto still His Holiness the Pope bas not lorgot

THE EFFECT IN SOME. All the prominent ufembers of the Catholic world here with whom I have spoken agree to repeating to me the words pronounced a few days ago by His Holiness the Pope, that "he intended, in conferring the dignity upon Archbishop McCloskey. only to give this prelate a token of his appreclation and benevolence, but at the same time to give a token of sympathy and benevolence to the Catholics of America." Cardinal Antonelli, in a very brief conversation with a distinguished prelate, likewise gave the assurance that the latter feeling had inspired His Holiness in honoring America with a cardinal, Dr. Chatard, the excellent President of the American College, who has had frequent opportunities of hearing the Pope sneak on the subject, corroporates the above in almost the very words. A few days ago His Holiness called him to the Vatican for the express purpose of discussing with him the best routes for the messengers with the official notification and the berretta to take, and on that occasion spoke in terms of the warmest

I cannot better give you the cierical opinion in Rome on the subject of the new American Cardinal than by quoting in full the very interesting article published intyesterday's Voce della Verita, the official organ of the Vatican. The article was written by Mgr. Nardi, domestic prelate of His

appreciation of the progress of Catholicism in

Holiness the Pope. THE NEW AMERICAN CARDINAL. [Mgr. Nardi's article in the Voce della Verita.] Among the prelates about to be promoted to the purple, Plus IX, has given a new example in selecting for that honor an American prelate. We need not say here anything in praise of Mgr. McCloskey. There is no American Catholic who does not know him. After performing with wisdom and meekness his duties over the diocese of Albany he was transferred to New York, first as auxiliary and then as successor to the illustrious Archbishop Hughes, who left behind him a great and beautiful memory. In the ten years which Archbishop McCloskey has governed this diocesethe most important in the United States-he has invigorated and strengthened Catholic institutions, has almost completed a magaincent cathedral, which will be the most beautism in America, and has won for himself the esteem and the love of all. It is just, there ore, that such au honor should be bestowed upon him.

But not only Archbishop McCloskey is it that the Holy Father thus seeks to honor. In the elevation to the greatest dignity of the Church he intends, certainly, first and foremost, to reward him; but none the less likewise to nonor the great, generous and faithful Catholics of America.

in truth, looking at the immense country which extends from New York to San Francisco, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, everywhere we see the strength of our faith. At the beginning of the present century only three or our bishops governed the entire body of 200,000 faithful: now flity-nine bishops and six apostolic vicars have charge of nearly 7,000,000 Catholics. There does not pass a single year of this remarkable pontificate in which not less than three or four new dioceses are added, and still the faithful lament the scarcity of their pastors.

and, without instituting comparisons, what bishops! what pries:s! and, I will add, what lay-The priest, and still more the bishop, is there the father of the family, the friend of all, and, especially, of the poor; indefatigable in laboring for the good of the Church, of the family, of the school, of the hospital, of the prison-and for The bishops live surrounded by their pries:s

and precede them in good example. The priests assist each other, sometimes traveiling enormous distances and bearing incredible fatigue. Courthe very last thing wanting in the bishops and in the priests of America. Very often, when they establish their pious institutions-churches, convents and schools-they commence with scarcely a dollar, and yet the structure rises, grows, is finished, and is even enlarged. "I have founded this year," so Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, writes to me, "two courches and an orphan asylum. I am \$32,000 in debt, but all will be paid off before the close of the year."

But what laymen are there! One would think that they have no other love but for their Church. Merchants, artists, gentlemen, magistrates, peasants, workmen, whether natives of Ireland, of the Roman Church where an imprisoned prelate Germany, of England, or natural born citizensail a ruggle to promote the interest of their their schools, their hospitals, and especially that their clergy should lack for nothing. To walk three or four hours in order to listen to maining outside of the edifice when it is too warmon the road, in the rain, in the snow-this is what is seen from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, in the great streets of New York, Bal timore, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, as well as in the poorest church of the backwoods of Nebruska and

> Often meditating on the vicissitude of our holy and great Catholic Church, I console myself with a eautiful thought, but I also tremble. The Eastthe nome of the Church, the privileged land that the birth, the death and the resurrection of the Author of our faith, the land of Mary and the apostles, and the glorious martyrs and doctorsthe East. Palestine, Syria, Asia M nor and even the second Rome renounced Christianity and came barbarians. But God compensated this loss by giving to us the whole of the North in place of the degenerated people of Asia. He gave us the Germans the Slavs, the Normans, and these, too. later baday rewarded the Church, forgetful of the benefits they had received from her; but behold! igst at the moment while they were prevaricating, the Italians, the guardians of the Catholic faith, discovered America, and they took thither that light which had once uminated the northern shores. Is it, perhaps, possible that in the mysterious book of the future take place? But God will know in that case how to recompense us with other conquests. God certainly has no need of any one, and still less of the ungrateful. Taking into account what is taking place around us, what we all see-jes, it is permitted to fear even for this country (Italy), which is so dear to us. The love of the good that still exists will not be sufficient to save her if the irreligiousness, the impiety and the Carist were sufficient to save His holy city from destruction. The example of the Cataolics of America should make other Catholics who live nearer the Holy See meditate on the course they are pursuing toward the Caurch.

The proceedings of to-day went off in the quickest manner possible. The Ancient ceremonies were all dispensed with, in this, as in other things, by His Holiness. The cardinals assembled about ten o'clock at the Vatican, when the Pope delivered his allocation to them, the full text of which I this by the favor of His Houseas the Pone, who most graciously sent me a copy about seven o'clock on Sunday evening. The Holy Father was not a little surprised when he heard of our wish to telegraph his words in advance to New York, and was not a little delighted with the idea that they would be read in New York at the same moment he would deliver tuem to the Consistory in the Vatican. When the request was first prosched to him he smued, saying. "Ah! these Americans, they have a wonderful energy! How much will it cost the proprietor of the Henald ?" "About a thousand dollars" was the answer. And leaning over the side of his chair he picked up a copy of his allocution from the table close or and handed it to the prelate was kindly made the request for me. I nclose you the Latin copy transmitted to me by His ifoliness herewith, and leave it for your editors to trung ate it into better ecclesiastical language than I was able in the short space at my disposal last night before telegraphing it to you.

PII

DIVINA PROVIDENTIA

PAPAE IX.

ALLOCVTIO HABITA DIE XV. MARTII MDCCCLXXV.



ROMAE

MDCCCLXXV.

VENERABILES FRATRES :- Curarum nostrarum partem esse agnoscentes bis praeesrtim mserrimis emporibus vestrum ordinem amplissimum prae stantibus augere viris, qui Nobis auxilio sint in universae Ecclesiae procuratione, ad hoc implendum munus animum nostram convertendum existimavimus. Veilemus quidem hoc exequi veteri et solemni ritu, quem ecclesiae dignitas postniat, sedid non patttur acerbitas temporum, quae tanta iam est, ut ne depiorandi quidem Ecclesiae mala facultatem liberam Nobis esse velle demonstret. Non miramur quod qui veteri errore et odio ab Ecclesia dissident, id assequi praesumant, sed quod in hac misera Italia, in qua suprema veritatis Cathedra divini dispensatione est constituta, li qui filii erant in Ecclesiae hostes conversi perniciem Ecclesiae ipsius, quae a ruma humanae societatus seiungi non potest, tum voluntate sua tum externo impulsu permoti moliantur ac struant, id quidem dolenter et imo ex corde ingemiscimus. Ex hax molitione profluxere tot illi deplorables ausus, qui iura, libertatem, res et ministros Ecclesiae inique laeserunt, et quorum ministros Ecclesiae inique laeserunt, et quorum diuturno iam ex temporè spectatores ad vim propulsandam impares esse cogimur: profunt etam et promovetur in dies malom iliud longe gravissimum, quo niali tou animanus et humanus estaturissimum, quo niali tou animanus et humanus excitetati iunestius, corruptio scintet iuventuris, qua corruptione ad praesentia mala in iuturas etiam generationes propaganda contenditur. Omnibus enim instituris, qua ad iuvenes erudiendos spectant, ao ecclesiae vigilantia in noc Catnolici Orois centro subsuccia, iuvenes a prima aetate qua virituis ant viti semina tenaciter haerent, scholas civili potestati subjectas celebrare expresse coguntur, ub corum mentes et corda nuila fidei et religionis ratione habita, juxia bunus saeculi placita et sapientiam informantur cuius amarissimos fructus omnis nunc terra experitur. unc terra experitur.

nuncterra experitur.

Cum porro ipsa pariter institutio corum, qui in sortem Boumin vocati sunt, tot regulis de ratione studiorom ad aroitrium impositis implicetur, magis magisque in cles arouum lihs efficitur hocurricoqum emedit; idroque perpauci iam existinat, maxime post ipiaustam de mintari deiectu legem, qui m clerum possont adsertis.

Quo autem fuculentius pateant nostium nostrorum consilia, quaedam etiam nuper documenta prodiere, quibus aminus additur presovieris et inferiorious ciericis, qui Episcopis aliaque Praesultos contumnoces otsistaut; insque praesultis spes et tutelae proponitur adversus sententias et decreta, qui mi eos forte latura sit episcopalis auctoritàs.

decreta, qua in cos forte intura sit episcopalis auctoritas.

Quid piura f ipsa divini verbi praedicatio et sermonum nostrorum evuigatio iniestis actious politicae potestatis perceilitur; leges exhinc poenales
denunciantur adversus cos, qui, sive typis sive aiter verba a Noois proiata, et acta hunus Ap stolicae Sedus in valgus edicerint, quoties in
hisce ex corum sententia qui talia minitantur, aliquid inesse videatur adversum civilbos institutis ac legibus. Schicet per eusmodi
minas in aperto ponitur quaenam mens et
vis inerit quiousdam legibus, quae simulata obsequii specie ad incum laciendum indelibus nostram
ilbertatem et dignitatem tueri videbantur, et
magis magisque ostenditur quam necessaria sit
Noois suprema ac piena potes as nuilius dittori
aut aroitro conoxia, quaiem divina Providentia
Romanis Pontificious contuit, ad spirituale minisertum in universo orbe expedite ac libere exercendum.

Interim comminatio illa eo intendit, ut supremi Interim comminatio illa co intendit, ut supremi veritatis Magistri vox ipsa comprimatur ac late manare non possit, vox quae divino lure ad commune societatis bonnai in universum orbem emititari, quaequa circumscribi aut comberi non potest quin etham omnium fidelium iura violentur. Cortent qui Ecclesiam tantae nuio servituti subilciuut, sese divini iudicii severitatem in se ipsos provocare, coque duriores vicissim experturos bonnos, et graviora tyrannius iuga quo benignior esat Matria auctoritas, quam incolas vinculis relectas vinculis relectaria. vinculis rejecerant. vero satis est Ecclesiae oprugnatoribus ea-

pecus vincuis releverant.

Nec vero satis est Eccensa oppugnatoribus earum rerum acerotias, quas memoravimus, sed ad novas etiam parandas causas dissidorum, et perturbationum in ipsa Fidelium conscientia corum conatus couverst inere. Nuper enim in extera regione quionsdam scriptis in publicam incem vulsatis quibus Vaticani Concilii decreta in aevam partem detorquebantur, il spectaoatur, ut in successorium hostis eligendis Senaius vestri interatus viointetur, aique, ut in ea, requae tota ordinis ecclesiastic est magna pars civili potestati trioueretur. At Deus misericors, qui praeesta et consunt Ecclesiae suae, provide effect at fortissimi ac spectatissimi Geraanici inperu Episcopi illustri deciaratione edita, quae in Ecclesiae fastis memorabilis erit, erroneas doctrinas et cavillationes nac occasione protatas sapientissime refeierent, et nubilissimo tropheo verifati erecto Nos et universam Eccesiam inetificarent. Dum autem amplissimas isluses coran voois et Catholico oroe praedictis Episcopis universis ac singuis iribuimus, praecua as eas decarationes et protes ationes, tpsorum virtute gradu ac rengione dignas, ratus habemus, casque Apostolicae anctoritatis pientiucine confirmantus. Dissipet Divina Ciementa consida liminorum, et mitgans Nobis a dicous miss bereditatis suae recordetur, ostendam, non considum contra Dominum. Hoc ut ex votis leliciter conlingat, sacrificemus in auminitate es lervida deprecatione sacrifica instituae. ons selecter contingat, sacraceans in summinate et tervida deprecatione sacrificia instituae, sens moster instus et pins est et sicut perseveranbius in pravinate districtus est ita conversis inspricors, ac insum ergo tota mente contriti ordis enniatione currannas, ab ipso ereptionis rie solatia postulemia, qui quontam beus et muis est si nos a mais nostris
idatos sua viderit mandata diagre, et
potens est nos an hoste defenet in in uro aeterna noba gaudia praeparaGregorius M.]
nis vero tantis tribulationibus, quoniam quo

in his vero tantis tribulationibus, quoniam quo saevior est dimicatio, eo maior ductorum ac minum cooperatio virtusque in acei requiritur, constituimus, Venerabiles Fraires, in nestrum sanctaequo Romanae Ecciestae Senatum hodierna die au Dei gioriam et Eccestae utilitatem sex praestantissimos viros cooptare, scincet Venerabiles Fraires Petrum Giannelli Archiepiscopum Sardianum Congregationis Conclin Sectarium, Miecislaum Ledecnowski Archiepiscopum, Gnesnesem et Posnaniensem, Iohannem Maccloskey Archiepiscopum Neo-Eoraccessem, Henricum Eduardum Manning, Archiepiscopum Westmoussteriensem, Victorum Augustum Dechaups Archiepiscopum Mechinnemem, et Dilectum Filium Dominicum Earioline Protonotarium Apostolicum Con-regationis Sacrorum Ricumum Secre-

virtuits et invicti amimi exemplo toleratis, sive in hac Uroe secula diuturna probatissima opera Seal apostolicae navata, hac honoris amplitudine sese dividus exolbuerant. Qua in re illud 2-obis incondissimem est quod nobinssimis ettama Ecclesiae exquitus sacrorum Antistices elegimus, et exornamus, certum ac sincerum amoris ac studii testimonium praebere possimus.

Traefer autem nos sex memoratos Cardinales, ad Omnipotentis bet goriam creare intendimus aitos quinque Cardinales, quos tamen lustis excusis in pectore reservamus, arbitrio nostro quandocumque evugandos; ac si Sanctam banc sedem Deo disponente viunar contigent antequam ipsi evuigentur, litteris No tro festamento adiectis il declaracountur, condemque lus activae no passivae electionis in Successore Nostrae autoritatis pienitudine volumus statuimus atque decernimus,

d Voois videtur? gaid Voors videtur?
Auctoritate Omnipotentis Del Sanctoram Aptorim Petri et Pauli ac Nosira creamus sancomanae acciesiae Presoyterus Cardonies,
PETRU si Olan Selli,
MIEUSLAUM LEDECHOWSKI,
IOHANNEM MAC-ULOSKEY,
HENICOM MANNING,
VIUTOREM DECHAMPS,
DECCHAMPS,
DECCHAMPS,

DOMINICUM BARLOLINI

cum dispecsationibus, deregationibus et clausulis necessariis et opportunis. Aules autem quiaque in pectore reservamus, prout supra expressimis evuluandos, écsque lure supramemorato gamiere edicimus et confirman nomine Patris † et Filii † et Spiritus † Sancti. Amen.

TRANSLATION. TRANSLATION.

VENERABLE BRETUREN-Recognizing that it is one or the duties of our mission, especially in these unnuppy times, to said to your Order, so literations in able men who said usen the government of the Universal Church, we have mount that we ought to raids this duty. In truth we

rob as of the liberty of deploring the calamities of the sharen.

We are not astonished that those who merror and old harreds separate from the Caron should have the audacity to 40 this, but that in this unhappy Italy, where by a Divine Providence the supreme seat of the truth has been established. It is who were the sons of the church should have become its enemies, impelled either by their own will or by foreign instigation to plot and contrive the run of the church itself, becessarily involving the run even of human society. This is what we deplore with sorrow from the bottom of our heart. It is from these machinations that have suring so many unhappy undertakings which have long been the spectators of it, and we see ourselves powerless to repei this violence. There is daily poured forth and extended that evil, unquestionably the most serious and assuredly the most natal, to so large a number of souls and to human society, hamely, the corruption of youth, whereby it is sought to propagate the existing evils even among future generations. All institutions, in fact, serving for the education of youth in this centre of the Catholic world have been withdrawn from the vigilance of the Church. The young are strictly forced from the early age, when the seeds of virtue or vice strike such deep root, to attend schools submitted to the civil autority, where their uninds and hearts, without any regard for faith and religion, are instructed according to the precepts and wisdom of this age, the bitter truits of which the whole world is how reaping. The education even of those who have been called into the Lord's army is also obstructed by so many arrotrarity imposed roles as to studies that it becomes every day more difficult for them to

many arottrarily imposed rules as to studies that it becomes every day more difficult for them to pursue that career, and this is way there are so

pursue that career, and this is way there are so rew, especially since the latal law on military service, who can join the ranks of the clergy.

ECCLESIASPICAL REBELLION ENCOURAGED.
But what shows still more plainly the design of our enemies are certain documents recently published, in which encouragement is given to the priests and interior clergy who resist and rebel against their bishops and other superiors. Hope is held out to them of assistance and support against the sentences and decrees which the episcopal authority may issee against them.

What shall we say more? Even the preaching of the Word of God and the publication of our utterances meet with the hostile acts of the public authority. Hence, penal laws are announced against those who shall give publicity, by the press or otherwise, to the words we bromounce and the acts of this Apostolic See whenever those who otherwise, to the words we bronounce and the acts of this Apostolic See whenever those who indulge in such threats think they find in them anything contrary to the civil institutions and laws. Such threats certainly show but too plainly the spirit and force of certain laws which, affecting a kind of respect in order to delude the laithful, appeared to protect our liberty and dignity, and it proves more and more how necessary to us is that supreme and full power, independent of the authority and good pleasure of anybody, which Divine Provincence has conjerted on the Roman pontins in order that they may exercise their spiritual liberty in the entire world.

Meanwhile that threat tends to stifle the very voice of the Supreme Master of truth and prevent

Meanwhile that threat tends to stifle the very voice of the Supreme Master of truth and prevent it from extending itself alar off—that voice which by Divine right makes itself heard for the common good of sectery in the whole world, and cannot be circumscribed or impaded wi hout the rights of all the latiblin being also violated. The PERSECUTORS OF THE CHURCH INCUR HEAVY PENALTIES.

Let those who submit the Church to so great a slavery remember that they provoke against themselves the severity of the judgment of God, and wit have, in their turn, to submit to masters as much harsher and yokes of the ranny as much more weighty as the authority of their Mother, which they have rejected, loading it with chains, was the milder.

which they have rejected, loading it with chains, was the milder.

THE DECREES OF THE COUNCIL DISTORTED.

Even this cruel state of things which we have described does not suffice lor the enemies of the Church. They have also directed their efforts to preparing new causes of division and trouble in the consciences even of the faithful. Recently, in lact, in a foreign country certain writings were published in which the decrees of the Vatican Council were distorted and turned into a contrary sense, and in which means were contemplated of violating in the election of our successors the liberty of your Sense, and of attributing to the civil power a large snare in an affair which is entirely of the ecclesiastical order. or the ecclesiastical order.
THE SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS IN POREIGN COUNTRY

power a large snare in an affair which is enlirely of the ecclesiastical order.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

But the merciful God who directs and inspires flis church wisely ordered that the very courageous and distinguisaed bishops of the German Empire, in a remarkatole declaration published by them, which will remain memorable in the annais of the Caurch, very judiciously resulted the laise doctrines and sophisms contained in the writings in question, and overpowered us with joy—us and the whole church—by the erection of that noble troppy in nonor of the truth. But, at the same time that, before you and oefore the Catholic world, we address the greatest praises to all these bishops, and each of them in particular, we ratify their remarkable deciarations and protests, wortiny, indeed, of their virtue, rank and religion, and we confirm them by the plenninde of Apostotic power. May the Divine mercy dissipate the counsels of our enemies, shorten the cell days and remember its heritage, and may it show there is no prudence, no wisdoul, no counsel against the Lord! In order that this may happiny arrive as we wish, let us in humility and arcent supplication offer the sacrifices of justice. "Our God is just and righteous, and even as He is severe against those who persevere in their inliquity so the is mercaint toward those who repent. Let us hasten to Him, therefore, with all our mind, with the sighing of a contrite heart; let us ask of him the consolations of our ardor; for as he is benevulent and mild in He sees that, having amonded of our sins, we love his Commandments. He is powerful enough to defend us from the enemy and prepare us in the luture eternal joys." [St. Gregory].

THE NEW CARDINALS.

In the midst, therefore, of such great tribulations, seeing that the more bitter the combat the greaters should be the co-operation and virtue of the generals and soldiers, we have resolved, venerable brothers, to nominate to-day in this senare, which is our own and to wellare of the homan Church, l

us to be able thus to give a certain and sincore proof of love and interest to those very flustrious charches among whom we have chosen chiefs to accord them this homor.

But, in audition to these six Cardinals, we intend, for the glory of Almigniy God, to create five others, whom, however, for just reasons, we reserve in petto, to divolge them one day according to our good pleasure, and if, by the disposition of God, it happeled that this floly See occame vacant before they were divulged, their names would be lound in leiters anhexed to our will, and we desire to establish and decree in the plenitude of our anostolic authority that they share with you the right of active and passive election in the choice of our successor.

By the suthority of Almighty God, by that of the Holy Aposities, Feter and Faul, and by our own we create Cardinal priests of the Holy Roman Church PIEI RO GIANELLI, MELISLAS LEDOCHOWSKI, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, HENRY MANNING, VICTOR DESCHAMPS

and Cardinal Deacon DOMENIA O BARTOLINI,

with all the necessary and opportune dispensations, derogations and clauses.

We reserve, moreover, the other five in petto to make teem known as we have above declared, and we ordain and confirm them that they shall enjoy the right spoken of.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and

the right spoken of.
In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY.

The official announcement of his elevation to a place in the College of Cardinals was made to Cardinal McCloskey yesterday at his residence, at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-sixth street. By a form of idea, produced by the usage of the Church, adopted long before the telegraph was conceived or even electricity was known, he was officially supposed to be ignorant of the fact until the messenger arrived. Those persons who read the cable telegram sent by Cardinal Antoneill announcing the precontration of Archbishop McCloskey as a Cardinal may be disposed to compat this statement; yet the truth is that although that telegram bore the signature of the Papai Secretary of State, it was not "official" in the sense that the announcements made yesterday are. It was simply a pre liminary notice, meant as a guard against that the venerable bead of this diocese and his flock if the envoys of Ris Holiness should arrive un-

peralded. therefore, was made to Cardinal McCloskey yesterday, and some of the insignia of his new rank were then presented to him. The only other article needed to make up his full dress as a cardinal—namely, the ouppello—His Eminence must receive from the hands of the Pope himself. The cappello is the flat-topped, Wide-brimmed bat,

is worn by a cardinal on the grandest occasions.

The scene at the presentation of documents was not imposing, but it was effective in stirring up the sympathies of all who witnessed it. the general public it has a certain strong interest because it is not precedented. For the Catholics its details must be attractive, as the majority of them in this country know nothing about the prerogatives of a cardinal and nothing about the way in which such a dignitary is made. The ceremonies took place in the pariors of the Cardinal's residence. There was no display in the dresses of the clergymen nor in that permeates the Catholic Church, and which is, indeed, a sentiment in that holy establishment could not be entirely banished. The parlors were closed as to the windows, through which only feable rays of light struggled and were tinted by the crimson hangings through which they passed. The few persons present were not by formal invitation, as no cards were issued for the event. They were simply clergymen and lay gentlemen who had called at the Cardinal's residence during the morning, and were informed that the ceremonies were to take place. They assembled in the parlors at one o'clock. The apartments had been cleared of the simple furniture with which it is ordinarily filled, and thus space was procured for the accommodation of

THE ACTORS IN THE SCENE.

Soon after the spectators were assembled the Cardinal Archbishop appeared in the doorway, saluted them and was respectfully greeted. He wore simply a purple soutane, his amice of and the large dependent crucifix. His head was covered with a purple berretta. He crossed the salon lengthwise and took a place at the centre of its east side-the head of the room. The clergymen took up positions at either side of His Eminence, in the arc of a circle, and the lay gentlemen ranged themselves along the sides of the apartment. Soon after the Cardinal Arch-bishop had taken his place, Father Farley, his Secretary, announced the approach of Marefoschi, of the Guardia 'nobile, This officer entered with a rapid, soldierly He was attired in the unitorm of his Guard, and being wonderfully erect, made a most soldier-like appearance. His dress was of blue, heavily embroidered with gold. At his side he wore a dress sword and upon his head a very handsome helmet, whose crest is gilt and terminates with a lion's head. His bands and wrists were encased in gauntlets. As he entered he did not uncover, but made a military salute to the Cardinal. He then advanced rapidly to the centre of the apartment, where he saluted His Eminence again, and on going nearer to the venerable prelate he saluted nim a third time. Having been recognized, he began the speech to His Eminence explanatory of his presence. The speech was in Latin and very felicitous. He announced first that he was bearer of the official announcement the to the Archbishop of his elevation to the Cardinalate, and, having added some words of congratulation to His Eminence, he handed that prelate a letter, of which he was the bearer, from Cardinal Antonelli, and also the zuccetto-a scarlet skull cap. The substance of his remarks were :-

"I have the honor to be the bearer from our Holy Father of the first official announcement to you (Cardinal McCloskey) of your elevation to a place in the College of Cardinals of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and it is my precious duty to present to you a part of the insignia of your high

He then expressed his delight at the elevation of His Eminence to the new dignity, and said substantially, in conclusion, that while the Arch-New York was honored by the Holy Father the entire congregation of Catholics in America must be assured that upon them is conferred special evidences of fatherly approval by the head of that Church, to which they are so faithful. Count Marcioschi afterward handed to His Eminence the letter and insignia aliuded to. The zuccetto was enclosed in a red morocco case, and rested upon a domeshaped cushion of red velvet.

Taking his cap, which is sometimes called berrettino, Cardinal McCloskey placed it carefully over the crown of his head and then began his reply to the speech of the noble envoy of the Pope. He also spoke in Latin, and used the words of that language fluently and with an elegance tout is seldom discerned even in the works of the best odera writers who have crystallized their thoughts in the tongue of old Rome. The Caralnai's remarks continued for about a quarter of an hour. In substance he said :-

"lam thankful for the honor which the Holy Father has conferred upon me—the more so that it is an honor to which I never aspired. I am grateful not only for the great mark of kindness which the Holy Father has given me, but also for the honor which the act of investing me with new dignity reflects upon the of Catholics of America. In my own name, in that the Archbishop, Bishops and clergy generally, and in that of the great Catholic population of America, I am grateful to our Holy Father; and for you, Count Marefoscot, I feel a deep love, as the bearer to me of tidings fraught with so much pleasure for me and for all Catholics."

While this speech was in course of delivery Count Marefoschi stood in the military attitude of attention. He kept his right hand uplifted to his helmet until the remarks were ended, and then dropping it while concluding the half-made salute, he turned and walked briskly to a place near the door. There he stood until the ceremo were ended. As he took his new place Pather Farley announced the approach of Mgr. Roncetti, the Papal Ablegate, and his Secretary, Dr. Ubaldi. As these officials en-tered the room both saluted, and the tormer having removed the hat he had wornround topped, with a purple tassel-passed it to Mgr. Roncetti wore a purple slik cassock. Being a Monsignor of the Pontifical Household of the higher class is entitled to wear the episcopal color. The envoys walked with quiet steps across the room until they stood before Cardinal McCloskey. Dr. Ubaldi stood at the right and a little to the rear of the Monsignor. The latter then addressed

There is no significance in these different choices of language by the Monsignor and by Count Marcioschi. The former chose to speak in French because there were several lay gentlemen present in the spartment who knew that language, and who could not understand spoken Latin. Mgr. Roncetti is a most intellectual looking prelate. and the case and elegance with which he spoke approved his mental power and lingual facility.

"I have the especial privilege and honor to be the bearer to you (Cardinal McCloskey), from our Holy Father, of one of the lusignia of your new rank in the Church, it is the scarlet berretta." some more phrases, explanatory of his mission Mgr. Roncetti congratulated His Eminence upon his new dignity, and, passing on, said that a mark of honor was intended to be conveyed to the Catholics of America through the venerable prelate of New York city. Dwelling upon this subject the Monsignor said :-

"It is my prayer that this evidence of the affection which the Holy Father bears to the Catholics of America may forge new bonds of affection be-

in concluding be asked that the Cardinal would be pleased to appoint a day when the berretta shall

be formally conferred upon him. Cardinal McCloskey repited to the speech of the

Legate in an earnest voice, appearing to have had strong emotious aroused in his breast by the remarks to which he had just hetened. spore in French and as one who had a thorough command of that language. The sentiment of his speech was the same as that which governed his remarks to the Count Mareicechi. He siluded to the prayer of the Legale that new bonds of love may be wrought between the Pope and the Catholics of America, and assured the monsignori that it will surely meet a pleasing response.

Cardinal McCloskey's sport speech in reply to the Papai Legate ended the ceremonies of anment and presentation. Immediately the somewhat formal character which the assemblage had assumed for a time was broken and was merged into one of genial simplicity. Then each

from which depend two large tassels, and which | of those present-bishop, privat and layman-came forward to the Cardinal and congratuated nim upon his accession to a new d guity from which bonor is reflected upon them as members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Among the ecclesiastics present in the parlors during the ceremonies were Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville; Bishop Mc Werney, Administrator and Condjutor hishop of the diocese of Albany; Fathers Preston, Farley, Donnelly, Hewett, Worth, the Redemptorist Kelly, of the Delaware diocese: O'Reilly, of St. Mary's church, and Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's church. Among the lay gentiemen were:-Eugene Kelly, George V. Hecker, Commissioner James Lynch, James A. McMasters, Major John D. Keity, William O'Brien and Patrick Farrelly.

THE INVESTITURE. Before the assemblage had broken up it was an-nounced that the Cardinal had appointed the 22d inst, for the day upon which he would receive the berretta from Mgr. Roncetti, and assume the robes of his new and high dignity in the church.

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

MORE TRIALS FOR HERESY—THE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

After the opening of the Newark Methodist Conference in Jersey City yesterday Rev. Mr. Larew, on behalf of the committee to investigate the charges against the Rev. J. B. Howard, reported that they found that Mr. Howard made unwarranted statements as well as some severe remarks on members of the courch. After a discussion on the report it was ordered that the report be expunged from the minutes.

The charges against the Rev. Mr. Swayne were then taken up. This prother, through lack of financial ability, had allowed his debts to swell to \$1,700. He was allowed one year to settle his

The charges of heresy against the Rev. Mr. Owen were next introduced. The fieretical opinions advanced by him in newspaper articles in-cluded the following: - "Religion, bilindfolded by cluded the collowing:—"Religion, clindicided by orthodox hands, wandered atmiessly and hopelessly about in a dreary wilderness of contradictions, until mercifully knocked in the head by that great apostle of reconciliation, Herbert Samper."

Spencer."

It was finally resolved to continue Mr. Owen is the ministry subject to his recantation of the opinious advanced.

The following appointments were made at the evening session, after which the Conference was brought to a close:—

NEWARK DISTRICT.

The following appointments were made at the brought to a close:—

NEWARK DISTRICT.

Rev. A. L. Brice, Presiding Eider.—Newark, Halsey street Courch, L. R. Dubn; Franklin street, R. S. Arnd; Chinton street, J. M. Wheeler; Union street, A. H. Turife; Central church, H. Speilmeyer; Eighth avenue, T. Walters; St. Paul's, Houston atreet, C. N. Sins; Trimity, N. Van Saut; St. Luke's, J. Coyle; Wesley chapel, Fast Newark, J. Corvins; Hoseville, J. D. Blain; Centemary, C. R. Barnes; St. John's, D. Jonea; Errawbridge, W. R. Kiefer; South Market street; to be supplied); Bergen street, S. D. Jones; Irrington, J. C. Rogers; Mindleville (to be supplied); Springfield and Akilburn, F. Lummis; Orabge, First church, J. J. Reed; Calvary church, J. B. Fanik; South Orange, J. Cranford; Maplewood (to be supplied); Chatham (to be supplied); Smith, C. C. Winans; New Provideace, J. Ayers; Persipanny, G. F. Appar, Whitenall, E. Meacusin; Chulon and Pinebrook, M. C. Reed; Vienna, J. E. Hancock; Lattic Falls, A. T. Compton; Montefair, G. W. Smith, Bloomfield, E. W. Sun; Frankin, J. P. Fort; Belleville, R. Johns; Artington (to be supplied).

JERSEY CITY DISTRICT.

Richard Van Horne, Presiding Eider.—Jersey City, Trimity, Joan Atkinson; St. Paul's, D. R. Lowerie; Hedding, J. L. G. McKown; Centenary, J. A. Fitzgerald; Emory, S. Van Benschoten Lalayetre, C. S. Coit; Simpson, Whilmin Tunison, Palisades, George Winser; West End, Thomas H. Jacobus; Janes' outron, M. F. Warner; Waverly, A. J. Palmer; West Side avenue, S. P. Hammond; Linden avenue, J. W. Lernar; Bayonne, W. S. Gallowiy; Hoboken, First church, J. R. Brady, Hackinsack, First church, J. R. Brady, Hac

mont and Tappan, M. Stole; Englewood, F. Bebout; Bonnsville and Buil's Ferry, J. Campoell.

ELIZABETH DISTRICT.

J. T. Crane, Presuding Edder, —Elizabeth avenue church, R. B. Yard; Fulton Street, J. W. Young: St. Paul's, I. Monigomery; Park church, W. L. Hosgiand; Cranford, E. F. Bisco; Westfield, C. S. Reyman; Ranway, First church, A. Craig; Second caurch, T. H. Landon; Mettchen, P. G. Bight; Woodbridge, R. B. Lockwood; Porth Amboy, J. A. Kingsbury; Planfield, J. L. Huriout; Dunellen, J. M. Marshail; Bound Broog, S. Parsons; Mount Horeo, G. T. Jacason; Staten Island, St. Paul's, J. D. Dalley; Betnel H. D. Updræ; St. Mark's, A. Van Deusen; Woodrow, M. Relyen; Asbury, W. H. McCormick; Grace caurch, W. G. Gli; Mariners' Harber, A. M. Paimer; Trinity, J. B. Taylor; Kingsley, H. M. Simpson; Somerville, E. S. Jamison; Milistone, J. O. Winner; Sergeantsville, R. Thomas; Kingwood, L. F. Burgess; F. Flemington, S. J. Morris; Rodington, J. P. W. Blattenberger; Mechanicsville, W. C. Nelson.

o. Winner; Sergeantsvinc. R. J. Morris; Rodington, J. P. W. Biattenberger; Mechanicsville, W. C. Neison.

Sewton District.

S. H. Opdyke, Presiding Elder.—Newton, J. G. Boswell; Angever, J. Thomas; Standope and Waterloo, C. E. Walter; Tranquility, J. W. Cole; Hope, J. Tynnan; Mount Hermon, A. R. Shaw; Commoin and Hainesburg, J. B. Maitnews; Biairstown, J. C. Maynam; Shinwater and Swartswood, A. L. Smith; Willpack and Milbook, J. W. Harret; Hainesville. D. A. Frambes; Middle Smithfield, J. M. Hartpence; Mimord, R. W. Copeand; Port Jervis, J. A. Monroe; Oakland, E. M. Crasto; Otlsville, E. H. Cooklin; Centreville and Greenville, G. Milber; Vernon and Glemwood, W. H. Hargerty; Deckertown and Wantage, E. V. King; Branchville and Frankfut Plains, W. McCain; Laiayetts, W. W. Voorheest Sparta, C. A. Wambaugh; Stocknoim and Newfoundland, F. Bloom.

Monnistown district.

T. R. Smith, Presiding Elder.—Morristown, D. W. Bartone; Derver, F. B. Rooney; Reckaway, W. E. Harsesiie; Denville and Rockaway Valley, J. B. Herrard; Hibernin, A. H. Bellas; Teoo, W. H. McBride; Port Oram, T. Rowlings; Walnut Grove and Milbrook, J. T. Moenial; Succasumaa, G. H. Winants; Flanders and Drakestown, O. H. Doottie; Hacketts.own, C. E. Lattit; Vienna and Janes' chapel, P. D. Day; Butterville and Fred Unton, H. Latts; Oxlord, D. McCauley; Somerfield and Mount Leoanno, S. W. Newton; Anderson and Port Colden, W. H. Ruth: Wassington, M. C. Ellison; Broadway, A. L. Wilson; Flensant Vaney, L. T. Canpfield; Belviaere, J. J. Morrow; Philipsburg, First church, D. Walters; Wesley Pchapel and Green's bridge, B. F. Randolph; Bloomsourg and Fancaville, J. W. Dally; Frenchtown and Milord, E. M. Griffith; Evereticows and Little York, H. Bice; Asbury and Bethienein, S. D. Pecker; Quakerlown, G. W. Horton; Clarkeville, and Green's bridge, B. F. Randolph; Bloomsourg and Fancaville, J. W. Dally; Frenchtown and Milord, E. M. Griffith; Evereticows and Little York, H. Bice; Asbury and Bethienein, A. N. Harris; New Germantown and Fairmonn; J. N. Mese; Perapack and

LONG ISLAND ELECTIONS.

The official returns of the charter election in Long Island City give the following results:-The vote for Mayor—Ditutars, 1,42; De Bevoise, 1,101; Ditmars' majority, 181. For Supervisor—Bradley's majority, 224. For Overseer of the Poor—Monaghan, 1,118; Detehanty, 1,097; Anen, 347; Monaghan's majority, 21. For Constable—Diestel, 1,383; Rigney, 1,083; Diestel's majority, 300. For Gamer Constable—Murray, 2,098; Renney, 255; Murray's majority, 1,841. The lonowing are the Aldermen at-Large elected:—First ward, John F. Hernau Second ward, Joseph McLoughtin; Third ward, Wilham McPhalt; Fourth ward, Michael E. Fayirla ward, John Clawin, Second ward, James McNulty; Taird ward, Wilham Second ward; Futter ward, John Quinn; Filts vote for Mayor-Ditmars, 1,042; De Bevoise, 1,101;

Second ward, James McNuity: Taira ward, John Clavin Schwalenberg: Fourth ward, John Quinn: Fitta ward, Charles W. Hallett.

At the town meeting in Greenport yesterday, H. A. Reeves, democrat, was elected Supervisor by 312 pinrailly over Mr. Tutani, republican, and 241 majority over all.

Riverhead and Baylon towns, beretofore republican, nave elected full democratic tickets. The Eoard of Supervisors will stand eleven democratic to two republicans and one Union.

POLITICAL MOVE IN JERSEY.

In view of the nominations made by the Demo cratic Convention in Roboten, as published in the Herald of the 5th inst., a large meeting of independent critzens was held on Tuesday night whereat the following gentlemen were normal nated to Komana, whill am it. Harp: Treasurer. John Kamena: Kevenne bollector, Andrew Krottman; Assessor, John A. McHungy; Chosen Free-holders, Mesers, Ramon N. 1998, and Hermann Timaed. The City Cherkship is left at the disposal of the republican party, who will probably make a coalition with the independent organization.